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SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

THE COOMBS-CHIFLEY SAVINGS PLAN

The Australian people have too much money, which they are spending unwisely on non-essentials and luxuries! This is Mr. Chifley's latest theme — or rather that of the Canberra economic "advisers" whom it is reported urged Mr. Chifley to launch an Australia-wide campaign to tell the people that they should save more of their money, instead of spending it. This latest plan — or plot — recalls the deflationary policy responsible for the great depression.

At a time when the great majority of Australian families are finding it increasingly difficult to buy the bare necessities of life with prices continuing to rise practically every week, it is adding insult to injury for the leading mouthpiece of Dr. Coombs and other planners, to urge people to save more. Not one of the large number of business and trade union leaders asked to comment on the new "save more" plan has challenged the totalitarian idea of a Government using the taxpayers' money to conduct a campaign to tell the individual what he should do with his own money. We have every confidence that most people can spend their own money wisely without any assistance from Mr. Chifley and his "advisers."

Impudent Trickery

Mr. Chifley's argument is that it will help to reduce prices if people defer their spending. But the very financial policy being imposed by Mr. Chifley must force prices higher and higher. Those people who saved in the past now find that they have been robbed by an inflationary financial policy; that the pound they saved years ago is no longer worth a pound, even after adding interest. When Mr. Chifley advises people to defer their spending for several years, he is asking them to reduce their own purchasing power. This impudent trickery must be exposed and opposed.

Effect on Industry

Even supposing the Australian people took Mr. Chifley's advice, what would be the effect upon industry? Like every consumer, nearly every businessman is finding it increasingly difficult to meet rising costs. A large-scale savings campaign would result in a greatly reduced demand for production and bankruptcy for large numbers of producers. What nonsense then to talk about "saving for national prosperity." Or is it suggested that the only way to reduce prices is by forcing producers into bankruptcy similar to that suffered by thousands during the Great Depression?

Present Financial Rules

While the present financial rules are maintained, there is no escaping the hard fact that prices must continue to increase — even if production is increased. Prices can only be reduced under the present financial rules by bankruptcy and wage slashing. No matter what policy is suggested within the framework of the present financial rules, it must lead towards further totalitarianism.

If the plan for greater saving does not succeed, there is little doubt that more direct totalitarian methods of stripping the individual of his dwindling purchasing power will be adopted. We may even have a compulsory savings scheme. We are being well warned of the "shape of things to come," and it behoves every genuine lover of liberty and independence to join the ranks of those striving against tremendous odds to stem the totalitarian advance.

We warn the Australian public that there is far more behind the savings plan than meets the eye.

Price Subsidy

No opportunity must be lost of pointing out that the only way to reduce prices,

An Intelligent Comment

Mr. R. G. CASEY, Federal President of the Liberal Party: "The principal cause of prices rising is the Commonwealth withdrawal of subsidies.

"Subsidies have been withdrawn from the essential goods that enter into the cost of living of all wage earners — milk, potatoes, crockery, towels, sheets, and clothing. Mr. Chifley need not worry about people buying luxuries.

"Let us save by all means, but let us not pretend that this will stop prices rising."

—*The Argus*, Melbourne, Feb. 2, 1949.

Amidst a welter of inanities from "leaders" commenting on the Coombs-Chifley savings plan, we are pleased to quote this intelligent comment from Mr. Casey. We hope it foreshadows the Liberal Party advocating restoration of subsidies at the next Federal Elections.

thus increasing purchasing power, while at the same time enabling producers to make a reasonable profit, is by subsidising prices. The hard facts of the present economic position are forcing more and more people to see this. Even the *Melbourne Herald*, of all papers, in its editorial of February 1, in which it discusses Mr. Chifley's savings plan, concludes by saying: "By the one step of returning to its former subsidy policy, the Federal Government would do a lot to ease the present high living costs."

OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits; (b) result in no further increase in the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt.
7. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,

In God's name, let us speak while there is time!

Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,

Silence is crime.

WHITTIER.

A JEWISH CITY

We have consistently pointed to the disastrous cultural, moral and political results that accrue to a community in which the Jew gains prominence. They appear to be congenitally unable with few exceptions to lead a balanced life and to become absorbed in the cultural stream of the society in which they live. This derives from their idea of racial superiority inherent in their religious philosophy of the chosen race. The policy deriving from this philosophy is one of domination, which has consistently brought them into conflict with their host. The history of Germany in the last 75 years is a classic example of this, culminating as it did in the dreadful excesses of the Hitler regime.

The mantle of their influence is now chiefly shared by the Russians and Americans with the usual results. In America they exert their influence through Wall Street finance, the film, radio and theatre, the Press, and well-placed individuals in the bureaucracy. As a sample of some aspects of this influence, we publish below a description of Miami, Florida from Don Iddon's U.S. Diary, which appeared in the Melbourne *Herald* on Jan. 27. In passing, we draw attention to developments in King's Cross and Bondi, Sydney, and St. Kilda, Melbourne.

MIAMI (Florida). —This is the pleasure palace of America, peacock bright, dazzlingly new. It is as well to wear smoked glasses here — most people do. The colors are blinding.

The men are dressed even more gaudily than the women. Their trousers are canary-yellow, sky-blue, pillar-box red, deep purple, emerald green. Their sport shirts are splashed by flowers, shot with sunbursts.

I feel very drab as I walk down Collins Avenue in my grey flannels and dark blue blazer.

I must be the only man without a cigar in my mouth and the racing form in my hand. I must be the only man without a shiny new Cadillac convertible motor car, a wad of dollars in my pocket, and a tall, tanned, terrific blonde tucked away in the penthouse.

My New York friends warned me about Miami. "Stay away. You won't like it. It is giddy, vulgar and impossible. You won't be happy."

An Oriental Extension

But they are wrong. I know this place. I am at home here. This is New York by the seaside, a tropical almost Oriental extension of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx.

The garment centre has moved here in force. The gamblers and super-salesmen of Broadway, mob racketeers, showgirls, nightclub queens, restaurant owners, confidence men, tipsters and columnists — they are all here.

This is New York, rainbow-colored and restless in the sunshine. It is Times Square and 42nd Street in beach clothes and sandals and carrying sunburn lotion . . .

While Palm Beach shuts its mansions, Miami Beach throws open new hotels and thrusts new skyscrapers to the clouds. Nineteen new snow-white and pastel hotels have been completed for this season, making 357 hotels with about 25,000 rooms.

The number 357 does not mean variety. The hotels all look much the same. They front the sea with razor-sharp lines like enormous neatly cut pieces of iced coconut cakes. They have huge brass doors, neon-rimmed cocktail lounges, palm courts and marine terraces . . .

It is true that Miami is largely a Jewish city. I have not seen any "restricted" signs here . . .

Night Life

Miami at nighttime is even more fabulous than in the daytime. When the sun goes down and lights go on, the skyline is more dazzling than in New York.

Manhattan radiates golden light over the harbor and the Hudson River from its towers. Miami, trimmed by neon, flashes red, green and blue over the ocean, and even the moon is dimmed.

Nightlife stretches to dawn and beyond, and clubs and cabarets are as lavish, luxurious, and expensive as New York's. All the famous names come here. At present there are Sophie Tucker, Frank Sinatra, Bob Thorpe, Morton Downey, Harry Richman, Joe Louis and Gracie Fields.

Gangsters

The competition in nightspots is cut throat, yet prices are sky-high. I had to pay 30/- for a single order of roast beef, 4/- for a bottle of beer in one place.

Miami's frenzied scramble for nighttime dollars has lured gangsters and hoodlums. The mob is over Miami. There has been no shooting yet, but guns are hired and trigger fingers are itching.

Miami has retained Daniel Sullivan, formerly Federal Bureau investigator, as Director of the Crime Commission of greater Miami. He says, "A local branch of a national underworld mob is the law in Miami Beach, operating with the blessing of city fathers."

He listed names. The police have done nothing. I personally have gone all over town at night, not seeing so much as an arm being twisted. But Sullivan should know.

The trouble is there are too many clubs paying too fancy prices to too many people. Gangsters are being hired for forcing amalgamations.

Heavy Betting

Meanwhile girls strip under the spotlight, roulette wheels turn, and fruit machines whirl. Gambling is wide open, even the legal variety at handsome Hialeah race track shows daily betting of close on £250,000 . . .

THE MARSHALL PLAN

"The Marshall Plan was originated by Louis Levitski, *alias* Lewis Levine, *alias* Louis Lorwin, who served on Trotsky's staff during the Revolution in Russia."—

—*Ohio Pioneer*, Dayton, Ohio.

ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

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A brilliant exposition of the control of the production system by the money "vote."

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PALESTINE

The lowest depths of immoral international politics has been touched by U.N.O. in the partition of Palestine. Under the influence of international financial and political gangsters it has underwritten one of the most barefaced acts of aggression in history. We therefore have much pleasure in publishing the following editorial from the *Arab News Bulletin*, London, of Dec. 17, 1948.

The Juridical Position

That the United Nations has a bad conscience about what it has done in Palestine, and particularly about its right to sponsor a Jewish State in it, was once more made clear by the result of the voting in the Political Committee on the Syrian motion demanding that the legality of the Assembly's resolution be tested before the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

It will be recalled that Syria had put forward a similar motion once before. That was at Lake Success in November 1947, before the General Assembly voted the Partition Resolution. On that occasion the Syrian motion was rejected by a majority of only one vote, twenty voting for it and twenty-one against it. When the Syrian delegate put forward the same motion again on 4th December, the result was even more indicative of the uneasiness felt by the Committee in face of this eminently reasonable and legitimate request, the voting being a tie, with twenty-one for and twenty-one against, but, as there was no majority, the motion was not carried. *The Times* correspondent commented on this significant result by saying that it indicated "the existence of an uncomfortable feeling that all was not well with the legal position in Palestine." Again *The Times*, in a leading article on the 13th December, went so far as to say "... the partition of a country and the creation of two states were certainly not envisaged in the charter."

Important Questions

It is impossible to explain the repeated refusal of the United Nations to accede to this Arab request except on the inescapable assumption that the supporters of the Jewish State know that the judgment of the International Court of Justice would go against them, and so reveal to the world the fact that their position is both legally and morally untenable, and that the whole edifice which has been erected on the foundation of the Jewish claim to statehood in Palestine, and of the General Assembly's resolution supporting this claim is an iniquitous structure based on force and cemented together by a mortar compounded of selfish interests, political expediency, and subjection to international Zionist pressure. If it were not so, why refuse the request? What could be more reasonable or more in harmony with the real interests of international peace and justice — those interests which U.N.O. has ostensibly been set up to promote — than to submit the entire Palestine question to the impartial judgment of a judicial tribunal? And is it to be doubted for one moment that, if the supporters of the Jewish State had any belief in the justice of the cause they support, they would with alacrity seize the opportunity to secure such a judgment in their favour?

U.N.O. and Israel's Membership

What club in the world that had a shred of self-respect would agree even to consider an application for membership by a person who, while making the application,

was known to be notoriously conducting himself in a manner specifically condemned by the rules of the club, not to mention the fact that he had only a few weeks before he murdered the President himself? The fact that such a thing is unthinkable in relation to the meanest social institution and yet is done by the United Nations is a sufficient indication of the depths of dishonor to which this world organisation is capable of descending. When Israel applied for membership of U.N.O. it was, as it still is, openly guilty of refusing to obey the Security Council's order of 4th November, demanding the immediate withdrawal of its forces in the Negeb to their original positions, yet this very Security Council, whose order had been treated with such disrespect, was willing to discuss and entertain the request to the extent of referring it to the Membership Committee for its recommendations, instead of telling the applicants that before their application could be even heard they must comply with the rules of the organisation, and accept its decisions. In the course of the debate on the application, the representative of the United States (one of the main pillars of the United Nations) pressed for the immediate admission of Israel. He did this regardless of Israel's defiance of the Security Council, and despite the fact that it was claiming Western Galilee by right of conquest in violation of that very Resolution of the General Assembly on the strength of which it based its entire existence, and to which the American Government seemed to attach such sanctity.

U.N.O. Pro-Zionist

Everybody knows by now that the United Nations is not likely to approve of any settlement in Palestine, which is not predominantly favourable to the Zionists. Would not mere common decency suggest that, before admitting Israel to its membership, it should at least wait to see if the Zionists are going to accept even its own proposals for a final settlement? When the Security Council passed its Sanctions Resolution of December 4th, we were told it was an unrealistic resolution because U.N.O. had no effective sanctions at its disposal to apply should the Zionists defy it. But surely the refusal to consider Israel's application for membership (on which the Zionists set so much store) should be a very effective and inexpensive sanction to apply. If the United Nations is not prepared to apply even such a sanction, then it is even more abject and dead than most people believe it to be. For, by refusing to apply it, U.N.O. would in fact be saying to the Zionists, "you *need not really trouble to exercise any restraint, or to pay any attention to what we are asking you to do, for we shall elect you in any case.*"

Mr. Shertok and Russia

Mr. Shertok's vehement denials (which he made at U.N.O. a few days ago), that the Zionists had received any military aid from the Soviet Government, were based apparently on the naive implication that

Czechoslovakia is an independent and sovereign state and that help received from it (in the measure publicly attested by Mr. Shertok himself and other Zionist spokesmen), had nothing to do with Russian or Communist policy.

But this was not the only naive touch to be detected in Mr. Shertok's statement. His denial of the presence of a single Russian "volunteer" in the ranks of the Zionists will not surprise anyone, since it is difficult to imagine anybody leaving Russia to fight in Palestine in the capacity alluded to by Mr. Shertok.

Christmas in the Holy Land

It is no exaggeration to say that, for the Christian Arabs of Palestine, this is the most tragic Christmas they have known since they began to celebrate the birth of Christ in the Holy Land. And it is a bitter reflection that, while the Christians of the West prepare once more to enjoy the friendly and cosy festivities and goodwill of this anniversary of peace on earth, the oldest Christian community in the world, who for two thousand years have experienced the peace and goodwill of Christmas in and around the place where Christ was born, should be now enduring, in shelterless exile, an agony brought upon them largely by the policies of Christian nations.

Zionist Distortion

Instances are always coming to light of the widespread conspiracy of distortion and false propaganda by which the Zionists have misled and still mislead the world, and by which their long international tentacles penetrate into and poison even the most eminent sources of information. A few years ago a friend of ours drew our attention to the fact that, in Philip's Atlas of the World, the Star of David was given as the flag of Palestine—and that before the termination of the Mandate and when Palestine had no flag of its own at all. We drew the attention of the publishers to this inaccuracy and they expressed their regret and gave us their assurance that it would not be repeated in later editions.

A more recent and startling instance is to be found in the latest edition of the French dictionary and encyclopedia *Le Nouveau Petit Larousse*, printed in 1948. On page 1589 of this highly respectable and usually accurate and authoritative work, Palestine is described as "etat juif"! which, if not a correct factual description of that unhappy country now, is certainly a very correct description of what the Zionists want.

These are but two examples of the kind of insidious handicap, which the Arab case finds in its way all over the world. When a new edition of Larousse or of Philip's Atlas is being prepared in London or in Paris, not to mention similar publications in the United States, no Arab is usually available on the premises to see that the facts given about his country are true, but *hic et ubique*, a Zionist is invariably provided to see that the untruths on which alone his cause can prosper should be enshrined in what the world regards as works of undoubted authority.

—*The Arab News Bulletin*. Jan. 7, 1949.

THE RED DEAN

There is a columnist who appears with considerable regularity and for no obvious reason in many of the large Canadian newspapers, whose ostensible name is Elmore Philpott. (It may be his real name so far as our information goes.) It would be an understatement to characterise Mr. Philpott as a Commu-Socialist fellow traveller.

In *The Edmonton Bulletin* of December 4, 1948, in the course of an hysterical panegyric of the Dean of Canterbury, he states: — In 1940,

Destiny hung by a hair. Had Britain gone down, or cried for terms, mankind would have entered the new, longer Dark Ages of Hitler "peace."

Two men then stood in a little London room, before a radio microphone.

They represented, I think, the two sides of the amazing British character, the balance of past and future. There was the great aristocrat Winston Churchill, who was to make one of the most moving, greatest speeches in the whole history of mankind. And beside him, to give him moral support, and by Churchill's own request, stood the man of the people, the man the world now calls "the Red Dean," but whom I call "The Dean of Peace."

If this story is true, it is an incident of major importance, and we are entitled to learn how Mr. Philpott came to be aware of it. So far as our information goes, the British public was not told at a time when Russia was in contractual relations with Germany that Mr. Churchill, just elected Prime Minister, was deriving "moral support" from a Church official whose political opinions were disowned by his ecclesiastical superiors, and disliked by nearly everyone connected with the benefice from which he derives his title.

This Dean of Canterbury business deserves a great deal more specialised attention than it is receiving. Dr. Hewlett Johnson's opinions are of small importance; but the worldwide facilities he is obviously afforded to aid him in spreading them, in contrast to the obstacles placed in the way of expositors of, for instance, Social Credit, make it quite clear that he is serving undisclosed political objectives.

Social Crediter, Jan. 22, 1949.

"Just and Inevitable"

CANBERRA. —Australia's action in granting full recognition to the Government of Israel does not imply anything but friendly relations with the Arab States.

This assurance was given today by the Minister for External Affairs (Dr. Evatt), who said Australia was among the first nations to provide practical relief to Arab refugees when asked to do so.

Dr. Evatt said Australia's decision to give recognition to Israel was as inevitable as it was just.

It marked a further stage in the establishment, on the United Nations initiative of a new nation.

Australia's one objective had been to reach a fair and just solution for Palestine, and he believed that objective had now been satisfactorily reached.

He added: "The legal basis of Israel is unassailable."

—*The Age*, Melbourne, Jan. 31.

Dr. Evatt talks with his tongue in his cheek. To talk of U.N.O.'s underwriting of the forcible seizure by the Jews of Palestine as "just" leaves us spellbound. Let us examine this "just" cause: (1) During the first World War a promise was extorted from the British, in return for "American" financial aid, that a National Home for the Jews would be established in Palestine; (2) International intrigue to gain control of the unlimited mineral and chemical resources of the Dead Sea area; (3) Manipulation by New York Jews of the international money exchanges to bring control of British policy under "American" influence, thus making the second World War inevitable. The objective being the establishment of the Zionist State as a prelude to the establishment of a World State; (4) The establishment of U.N.O., to be used to gain recognition for the illegal seizure of Palestine; (5) The use of terrorist tactics and distorted propaganda to drive the British out of Palestine; (6) Atrocities against the Arabs and their almost complete expulsion;

While the above is not complete, or exhaustive, it does make clear the use by Dr. Evatt of the word "inevitable."

His statement that, "the legal basis of Israel is unassailable" is untrue, because both U.N.O. and the Jews refused to submit the legality of the partition to the International Court at The Hague.

Finally, his statement that "recognition of Israel does not imply anything but friendly relations with the Arab States" is stupid. How would we, as a people, feel if the Arabs were amongst the chief supporters of an attempt to seize portion of our country by an alien people, and to expel the local population? Don't let us fool ourselves; we have made enemies of the Arabs, and through the activities of Evatt, have helped to sow the seeds of a possible third World War.

DEBATE ON CREDIT CREATION

Approximately 35 people were present at the Yarra Junction (Vic.) Hall on Thursday, January 27, to hear Mr. Eric Butler debate Mr. S. Allan Johnson a Single Tax advocate. Mr. Johnson affirmed that the banks do not create financial credit.

Mr. Butler said that he was only debating because of a public challenge issued by Mr. Johnson. He was surprised to find anyone who would now deny that the banking system creates most of the community's money in the form of financial credit.

After pointing out that he was not criticising the banks because they created financial credit, but that he was opposed to the rules which governed the creation and issue of credit, Mr. Butler said he was content to quote the following authorities on the subject of credit creation: —

There is no more unprofitable subject under the sun than to argue any banking and credit points, since there are enough substantial quotations in existence to prove even to the uninitiated that banks do create credit . . ."

—*Branch Banking*, July 1938. This is the British bankers' official journal.

"I am afraid that the ordinary citizen will not like to be told that the banks can create and destroy money. The amount of money in existence varies only with the action of the banks in increasing or diminishing deposits. We know how this is affected. Every bank loan and every bank purchase of securities creates a deposit, and every repayment of a bank loan and every sale destroys one."

—Hon. Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Midlands Bank,

"Banks create credit. It is a mistake to suppose that bank credit is created to any important extent by the payment of money into the banks. A loan made by a bank is a clear addition to the amount of money in the community."

—*Encyclopedia Britannica*.

"It is not unnatural to think of the deposits in a bank as being created by the public through the deposit of cash representing either savings or amounts which are not for the time being required to meet expenditure. But the bulk of the deposits arise out of the action of the banks themselves. For, by granting loans, allowing money to be drawn on overdrafts, or purchasing securities, a bank creates a credit in its books, which is the equivalent of a deposit."

—*Macmillan Committee Report*.

Mr. Butler criticised bank nationalisation as a step to control all production through centralised control of the creation and issue of all financial credit. . . What was required was progressive decentralisation of credit control back to the individual.

Back copies of the *New Times* and other pieces of literature were distributed after the debate by a Yarra Junction supporter.

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(Lectures and Studies Section)

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CLEAR YOUR MINDS

By C. H. DOUGLAS.

During the various phases of crisis, which, in the Armistice years, led to the resumption of war and the present multiple tyranny, an accusation was levelled at the orthodox economists. It was said that, during that period, they had not made one single contribution to the solution of the nightmare of poverty amidst plenty. This may have been unfair; many of them suggested the abolition of plenty, now in progress.

A prominent economist of Cambridge commented on this accusation. He said, "It is not the province of a professional economist to suggest remedies—his business is to take the existing system as it stands, and to explain how it works."

This statement did not receive the attention, which should have been given to it.

The emphasis of affairs has now definitely shifted from finance to politics, and in a competent article in *The Nineteenth Century* on "English Conservatism" (January, 1949), Professor W. L. Burn by implication takes the same line in the wider field. To consider one example only, he remarks "It was politically impossible . . . for the Conservative Government in 1935 or 1936 to embark on that intensive re-armament and the correspondingly vigorous foreign policy which might very well have prevented the war."

In both of these dicta we seem to sense the presence of a Power, which is impervious to both common sense and common interest, if such things exist. It is not so much a question of whether re-armament was the right policy in 1935—the point is that those in the Administration (Mr. Baldwin et al.) could not pursue it, because, as Mr. Baldwin engagingly said, they would have lost an election.

Now, in essence the explanation of the situation is simple, and no one who will study the facts can miss it. We are in the presence of usurped Power—a kind of schizophrenia of the individual; and just as power, *ability*, in the *individual* requires a body and mind, so this usurped or Frankenstein Power automatically, as seen from our standpoint, clothes itself in institutions, obedient to the *usurped* Power.

Let us halt at this point lest we miss it. There is no possibility whatever through the agency of institutions designed or moulded for the use of *usurped* Power to restore power to its legitimate *locus*, personal responsibility proportionate to power exercised.

Just as a maniac is irresponsible, so an irresponsible voter is a political maniac, and would know it if he were not. Power without responsibility is the broad way that leadeth to destruction and the World of Nightmare.

Enemies of Britain

ADELAIDE. —White-anting fifth columnists are taking every opportunity to prevent Britain recovering from the war, the Bishop of Willochra (Dr. Richard Thomas) says in the current issue of the diocesan paper, the Willochran.

Atheistic Jews, controlling cinemas, football pools and other concerns, were trying to do in Britain what they had done in Germany, after the First World War, said Dr. Thomas. The atheistic Jew was a Marxian-Communist disciple and a product of a materialistic philosophy.

"These people are out to paralyse and destroy Britain by any possible tactics," said the bishop. "They were responsible for most of the Palestine trouble, and are a danger to the human race."

—*The Herald*, Melbourne, Jan. 6, 1949.

We congratulate Dr. Thomas on his courage in denouncing these perverters of our culture. Unlike most other public men, who

ZIONIST POLICY

It is not difficult to grasp the policy of the so-called State of Israel. They will goad us into war, with the alternative of final loss of all prestige. That will enable the Wall Street Jews to rouse "American" sentiment against us. Russia (or the other Wall Street face) will step in and support "Israel," and Israel will retire quietly leaving us to fight "Russia." That will make three times we have been sold the same bill of goods, and will no doubt be final.

—*The Social Crediter*, Jan. 22, 1949.

are aware of the truth in this matter, the Bishop is apparently not afraid of "the smear" or underhand reprisals. We suggest that readers should drop Dr. Thomas a line commending him for his outspokenness.

"New Times," Feb. 11, 1949 — Page 5

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THE COUNTRY PARTY AND SUBSIDIES

It is encouraging to notice that the Federal Country Party leader, Mr. Fadden is displaying signs of political and financial realism on several basic issues. The following report appeared in the Melbourne Argus of January 28:

"Restoration of subsidies would be advocated by the Federal Country Party as part of its platform for the Federal Elections, Mr. Fadden, leader of the Party, said yesterday. 'Our policy of stabilised commodity prices is designed to improve the real purchasing power of wages, health, and nutritional standards by increasing consumption,' he said.

The Country Party's proposal is to restore subsidies to commodities which are rising in price and are contributing to the already exorbitant living costs.' "

Mr. Fadden's promise to prevent price rises by the price-subsidy mechanism is a challenge to the policies of the Canberra economic planners—Dr. Coombs and his associates. If some of the leaders of the Liberal Party would forget their desire to destroy the Country Party and join with Mr. Fadden in making the restoration of the price-subsidy mechanism a major issue at the next Federal Elections, they would be making a worthwhile step towards the ultimate defeat of the totalitarian menace.

It will, of course, be pointed out that Mr. Fadden does not go far enough with his policy; that he fails to advocate the reduction of prices to the consumer by the use of the community's credit—and without increasing debt. This is true, but at least Mr. Fadden's policy is a step in the right direction. Once direction is clearly defined, it is easier to get the appropriate steps later.

While we have no brief for the party system as at present operated, we feel that the Country Party is the only party really indicating that it may challenge the London School of Economic planners. Several of its prominent members are endorsing the complete restoration of State rights and the further decentralisation of power by the creation of new States. We feel that the Country Party's policy of maintaining its identity and independence in spite of Liberal Party schemings should be supported.

The "unity" which the Liberals talk so much about really means that the most genuinely stable and independent section of the community, the rural population, should be a minority section of a Party dominated by the big cities. If it has the courage to grasp its present opportunity, the Country Party could give a lead, which would throw the Canberra planners into confusion and force the Liberal Party to indicate clearly where it stands on fundamental principles.

STATE EMPLOYEES

The total of public servants in Queensland is rising. The latest figure, obtained today from the Government Statistician's office eclipses anything previously recorded.

The record has been set by a total of 86,730, which is almost 300 above the previous peak reached in May last.

State and Commonwealth services are growing, but the Commonwealth rise is more pronounced. LOCAL AUTHORITIES ARE LOSING STAFF.

After May, public servants fell away by several hundreds, in consequence of the lifting of some wartime restrictions. Within three months, however, the trend had resumed its familiar course.

—*The Telegraph*, Brisbane, Jan. 7.

Our emphasis in the text. This is one further example of the progressive undermining of local Government.

THE STATE OF THE WORLD

This brilliant analysis of international affairs should be given the widest possible circulation amongst responsible members of the community. It shows how the "Big Three" are all being used by the Fourth Great Power, International Jewry, for its own ends — World Domination. The role of the controllers of Soviet Russia in the present world drama is clearly revealed.

Price, 5d., post free, from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

Mr. Jaques Re-Nominated

The re-nomination, at the first ballot, against opposition supported by powerful Zionist forces, of Mr. Norman Jaques, M.P., the Social Credit representative for Wetaskiwin, in the Canadian House of Commons, is an event of first class significance not merely to Alberta and Canada, but to politicians in this country.

Mr. Jaques, an Englishman by birth, has steadily and unwaveringly exposed and opposed the Zionist-Socialist-Chatham House forces, which have been boring into Canadian politics as part of the New Deal-P.E.P.-Fabian-London School of Economics drive for the World Slave State. He has been the target of every kind of attack; his writings have forced the *Canadian Social Crediter*, at the demand of the Canadian Jewish Council (if we are to believe the latter) to repudiate him, and to place the paper under the tutelage of an Alberta politician who has been connected with Communist activities. He has probably received more general newspaper publicity (usually unfriendly, but, outside the Communist and crypto-Communist papers, not unfair) than any other Social Credit M.P.

The Jews have stated openly that they would have him turned out; but it is obvious that his constituency is solidly behind him.

What these islands need in party politics is a few hundred men who, like Mr. Jaques, will take a line and stick to it from informed conviction; we are suffocated by party hacks whose "principles" are machine-made by a central source. There is Mr. W. J. Brown; but he is a good deed in a naughty world. Yet there is a future in it.

—*The Social Crediter*, Jan. 8, 1949.

Russian Aggression

While much publicity is being given to affairs in Berlin, Palestine, Africa and elsewhere, practically nothing is being said about the military coup of the Chinese Communists. Our Minister for External Affairs (Dr. Evatt), and his colleagues, although anxious to take sides with the Indonesian Communists against the Dutch, are not in the least concerned about the Communist menace in China. One of the main purposes of the United Nations was to prevent future military aggression, yet this body does not appear interested in how the Chinese comrades came into possession of the huge quantities of war equipment, which made their success possible. Viewed from Australia, the Chinese situation is most serious. A new China, controlled from Moscow, would be an ideal stepping stone to Australia, via Indonesia and the Philippines.

Backed by our internal Communist fifth-column, the future security of this country is seriously threatened.

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AUTHORITY, AND THE INDIVIDUAL

By BERTRAND RUSSELL

This is one of a series of talks under the above title, which Lord Russell recently gave over the B.B.C. In this talk he comes out strongly for the restoration of individual initiative and local autonomy. We are indebted to the *Daily Telegraph*, Sydney, for our copy.

A community needs, if it is to prosper, a certain number of individuals who do not wholly conform to general type.

Practically all progress—artistic, moral, and intellectual—has depended upon such individuals who have been a decisive factor in the transition from barbarism to civilisation.

A Balanced Society

There is always a tendency in a highly organised society for activities of such individuals to be unduly hampered, but, on the other hand, if a community exercises no control, the same kind of individual initiative that may produce a valuable innovator may also produce a criminal.

The problem, like all those with which we are concerned, is one of balance: Too little liberty brings stagnation; too much brings chaos.

From the earliest time there has been a tendency for every artistic and moral activity to become institutionalised.

The chieftain became hereditary, the medicine men became a separate caste, and recognised bards became the prototypes of our poets-laureate.

Spontaneous Delight

It always has been difficult for communities to recognise the qualities necessary in individuals who are going to make the kind of exceptional contribution that I have in mind—the elements of wildness, of separateness from the herd, of domination by rare impulses—of which the utility is not always obvious to everybody. The decay of art in our time is not only due to the fact that the social function of the artist is not as important as in former days. It is due also to the fact that spontaneous delight is no longer felt as something, which it is important to be able to enjoy.

Among comparatively unsophisticated populations, folk dances and popular music still flourish, and something of the poet exists in very many men.

But as men grow more industrialised and regimented a kind of delight that is common in children becomes impossible to adults because they are always thinking of the next thing, and cannot let themselves be absorbed in the moment.

This habit of thinking of the next thing is more fatal to any kind of aesthetic excellence than any other habit of mind that can be imagined.

And if Art in any important sense is to survive, it will not be by the foundation of solemn academies, but by recapturing the capacity for whole-hearted joys and sorrows which prudence and foresight have all but destroyed.

Men conventionally recognised as the greatest of mankind have been innovators in religion and morals.

In spite of the reverence given to them by subsequent ages, most of them during their lifetime were in greater or less degree in conflict with their own communities.

But they were not prevented from doing their work.

The Totalitarian State

In a modern totalitarian State matters are worse than they were in the time of Socrates or in time of the Gospels.

In a totalitarian State an innovator whose ideas are disliked by the Government is not merely put to death, which is a matter to which a brave man may remain indifferent, but is totally prevented from causing his doctrine to be known.

Innovations in such a community can come only from the government, and the government now, as in the past, is not likely to approve of anything contrary to its own immediate interests.

In a totalitarian State such events as the rise of Buddhism or Christianity are scarcely possible.

This is a new fact in human history brought about by the much increased control over individuals which the modern

technique of government has made possible. It is a very grave fact, and one, which shows how fatal a totalitarian regime, must be to every kind of moral progress. In our own day an individual of exceptional powers can hardly hope to have so great a career or as much social influence as in former times if he devotes himself to art or to religious and moral reform.

There are, however, still four careers, which are open to him:—

- *He may become a great political leader like Lenin.*
- *He may acquire vast industrial power like Rockefeller.*
- *He may transform, the world by scientific discoveries as is being done by atomic physicists.*
- *Or, finally, if he has not the necessary, capacities for any of these careers, his energy in default of other outlet may drive him into a life of crime.*

Science

The rise of men of science to great eminence in the State is a modern phenomenon.

Scientists, like other innovators, had to fight for recognition, but gradually it came to be realised that they could put power into the hands of the State.

In modern war, scientists are recognised by all civilised Governments as most useful citizens, provided they can be tamed and induced to place their services at the disposal of a single Government rather than of mankind.

Both for good and evil, almost everything that distinguishes our age from its predecessors is due to science.

The whole of this vast scientific development is supported nowadays by the State, but it grew up originally in opposition to the State and, whereas in Russia the State has reverted to an earlier pattern, the old opposition would again appear if the State were not omnipotent to a degree undreamt of by tyrants of former ages.

Politicians in our days are far more influential than they were at any former period in human history. Their relation to men of science is like that of the magician in the Arabian Nights to the genii who obeys his orders.

Great Men

Great men who stand out in history have been partly benefactors of mankind, and partly the reverse.

Some, like great religious and moral innovators, have done what lay in their power to make men less cruel, less limited in their sympathies.

Some, like the men of science, have given us the knowledge and understanding of natural processes which, however, it may be misused, must be regarded as in itself a splendid thing.

Some, like the great poets and composers and painters, have put into the world beauties and splendours, which in moments of discouragement do much to make the spectacle of human destiny endurable.

But others, equally able, equally effective in their way, have done quite the opposite.

I cannot think of anything that mankind has gained by the existence of Genghis Khan.

I do not know what good came of Robe-
(Continued on page 8)

HOW TO INCREASE WAGES WITHOUT INCREASING PRICES

This important and topical brochure is the answer for those people who ask: "What practical steps can be taken to defeat the inflation menace?"

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AUTHORITY AND THE INDIVIDUAL

(Continued From page 7)

spierre, and, for my part, I see no reason to be grateful to Lenin.

But all these men, good and bad alike, had a quality, which I should not wish to see disappear from the world—the quality of energy and personal initiative, of independence of mind and of imaginative vision.

Centralisation

If mankind is not to sink into dullness, such exceptional men must find scope, though one could wish that the scope they find should be for the benefit of mankind.

In the modern world, and still more, so far as can be guessed, in the world of the near future, important achievement is almost impossible to an individual if he cannot dominate some vast organisation.

The man who works without the help of an organisation, like a Hebrew prophet, a poet, or a solitary philosopher such as Spinoza, can no longer hope for the kind of importance, which such men had in former days.

This change applies to scientists as well as to other men. This change is very unfortunate, for things, which a great man could do in solitude, were apt to be more beneficial than those, which he could only do with the help of the powers that be.

A man who wishes to influence human affairs finds it difficult to be successful, except as a slave or a tyrant.

The inferiority of our age in poetry, painting, and music is the inevitable result

of the fact that society is centralised and organised to such a degree that individual initiative is reduced to a minimum.

Where art has flourished in the past, it has flourished as a rule among small rival communities.

Local Autonomy

It would be a good thing if modern cities could develop an artistic pride leading them to mutual rivalries, and if each had its own school of music and painting, not without a vigorous contempt for the school of the next city.

Such local patriotisms do not readily flourish in a world of empires and free mobility.

But, in spite of difficulties, I think that this problem of giving importance to localities will have to be tackled if human life is not to become increasingly drab and monotonous.

If life is to be saved from boredom relieved only by disaster, means must be found of restoring individual initiative—not only in things that are trivial, but also in things that really matter.

Modern organisation must be much more flexible, more relieved by local autonomy, and less oppressive to human spirit through its impersonal vastness than it has become through its unbearably rapid growth and the centralisation with which our ways of thought and feelings have been unable to keep pace.

Parliament and the Law

No Member of Parliament opposed the principle of the Legal Aid and Advice Bill on its second reading. None questioned that it would produce the rosy results predicted—or produce them without far more corrupting long-term effects. There was no mention of the continual pressure from needy litigants, which will drive the lawyers to submit themselves to the patronage of the State. Yet points such as the conditional determination of a *prima facie* case by the local committee of lawyers; before grant of assistance, and the limitation on payment of the other fellow's costs by the loser of an action, are obviously critical

It seems as though once again the impulse to grasp at a tempting short-term result—in this case the convenience of assisted litigation—is being set to whittle away the long-term security—here the independence of the members of the legal profession—on which depends what freedom, civilisation and culture we still have.

In the Health Scheme, the National Insurance Act and the Education Act, the Government's case has been based on exactly the same argument, springing directly from the rejection of Social Credit in the nineteen thirties. That is to say, it is based upon acceptance of the proposition that "the individual can't afford it," without enquiring what he can't afford or how what the sum of the individuals can't afford, the State can. In each case a bribe is offered *on the condition* that each man restricts his field of responsibility and diminishes his self-reliance.

SOUND ADVICE

It ought to be obvious by now that the "theory" that policies should be attacked, not the people who carry them out and voice them, is just another of those political red herrings of which the Whig and Liberal mind was so prolific. We did not fight Hitlerism; we fought the German Army, Navy and Air Force.

With this in mind, we think our Australian friends, for whom our appreciation grows daily, might do worse than set themselves the task of driving Dr. Evatt out of public life.

In these days of the disintegrated Empire and "British" politicians whose only successes have been destructive of it, the fact that Dr. Evatt is anti-British is perhaps not specially worthy of attention. But that he is anti-Australian while paid and accredited by Australians is another matter. There is no single instance of which we are aware in which his activities in Paris or elsewhere have not been directed to further the Zionist cause. And if anyone supposes that Australia could retain any political autonomy, internal or external, with a Wall Street-linked Jewish Empire based on the Near and Middle East, then we suggest that they should glance at a map of those regions.

—*The Social Crediter*, Jan. 22, 1949.

We assure our friends in the Old Country that we will do our best in this matter,

The survival of our culture depends exactly on the reversal of this "trend."

—E.S.D.

—*The Social Crediter*, Jan. 1, 1949.

HAVE YOU STUDIED THE COMMUNIST MENACE?

The following is a complete list of special publications recommended to those who want to study authentic, factual material on the Communist menace:

The Real Communist Menace, by Eric D. Butler. 1/8d.

This is an excellent commentary on the Canadian Report and Soviet policy as laid down by Lenin and Stalin. It also contains the most important part of the Canadian Report.

Red Glows The Dawn, by Michael Lamb 8/1d.

A detailed exposure of the history of the Australian Communist Party. The author shows by documentary evidence how the policy of the Australian Communists is dictated by Moscow.

Communism in Australia, by J. T. Lang, M.H.R. 2/2d.

This hard-hitting book gives detailed information concerning the Communist domination of Australian Unions. Communist leader Thornton took unsuccessful legal action against Lang when this book was first published.

20 Questions About Soviet Russia, by H. W. Henderson 7/1

More Questions About Russia, by H. W. Henderson . 10d.

What Are Russia's Ultimate Aims? by H. W. Henderson 7d.

The Red Spider Web, by Bernard Newman. 18/6

A famous mystery writer deals with the thrilling story of the Canadian Spy Trials. He shows that truth is stranger than fiction.

Report On The Russians, by W. L. White 17/-

This famous book is the one, which caused considerable consternation amongst the Comrades all over the world. White visited Russia during the war years. A brilliant firsthand account.

Communism — Why Not? by "Advance Australia." . . . 2/8d

A well documented book dealing with the Jewish influence in Communism. Strenuous attempts were made to have this book banned during the war years.

Communism in Action. 3/2d

This detailed factual report was prepared at the instigation of a Member of the American House of Congress.

The Answer to Socialism, by C. Barclay-Smith..... 2/8d.

This excellent book is a "must" for every student of Communism. All the essential facts and figures are available for those who engage in controversy on the Communist question.

Inside Red Russia, by J. J. Maloney, M.L.C. 4/8d.

In this book, the former Australian Minister in Moscow, "pulls no punches" about what he saw in Russia. He saw Russia as an Australian Labour man officially visiting a Socialist State, and returned to Australia horrified at what he had seen.

All prices listed above include the cost of postage. Order now from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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A contemporary account of the life of the late Premier of Alberta, leader of the world's first Social Credit Government, with a public declaration of policy by his successor in office, the Hon. Ernest Manning.

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A survey of the first ten years of the Albertan Social Credit Government.

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By A. W. Noakes. A vivid outline of conditions in the out-back of Queensland, in which is embodied the Reid and Dr. Bradfield water schemes.

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By Dighton W. Burbidge, LL.B. 'An excellent reply to Professor Copland's contention that the Social Credit analysis of the costing system is incorrect.

Need We Repudiate?..... 1/1

By C. B. Da Costa. This is one of the earliest but best outlines of Social Credit technical proposals published in Australia.

All prices listed above include the cost of postage. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

THE SERVILE STATE

The progressive degradation of the men of England by the present Socialist rulers of that unfortunate country is underscored in the penetrating article published below from *The Tablet*, November 27, 1948. Let us, in this country, take need and firmly resolve to resist with all our power the stealthy imposition of the Socialist Servile State.

As bad as the black marketeer is the manager (or the workman) who does not do his best; for he, too, is putting himself before the community and seeking his own advantage first. So reasoned Sir Stafford Cripps at Manchester last weekend, developing a line of argument which the working population will hear increasingly as the new sanctions are organised. "The community does everything for you," they will be told; "educates you, looks after your health; secures your old age. In return, we expect you to work, and, what is more, we are going to see that you do work; for poverty is a worse evil than servitude." Absenteeism will be treated more and more as an anti-social offence.

Industrial Conscription

In occupations which men are not permitted to leave, we have in fact reached in a dramatically short time conditions which are essentially servile, in that men are compelled to do work which they do not want to do, but which it suits someone else that they should perform. This is defended as necessary to maintain a certain standard of life in this country; and the price is not thought too high. This is an exceedingly serious state of affairs, and it is the clearest proof that public policy is in the hands of men who do not know what they are doing or where they are going. It is a very short time since Sir Stafford Cripps and other members of the Government were declaring that there would be no direction of labour, and were boasting that the system they were going to introduce would give all the advantages of planning while retaining all the essential personal freedoms. Very quickly and rapidly they have jettisoned one of the most highly personal and essential of all forms of freedom.

Workmen's Attitude

Men who work in nationalised industries are in a particularly unhappy condition, as those miners have learnt who have been told that the pits in this country are now closed to them. In the *Sunday Dispatch*, Mr. Ward Price, who is accompanying a number of emigrants to Australia, has been describing their motives for finishing with this country. One representative man, full of energy and enterprise, had been building up a boot repairing business, but found himself continually met by the attitude among the workmen he engaged, of resentment that one of their own number should be doing better than they were, who said "Why should we work harder to make you richer?" When men come to look upon work like that, they quickly reach the position when only the State can give them an answer; and they have not stopped to think of the very uncomfortable position in which they will find themselves when they are working for the State, the community, whose representatives will promptly reply to all such questions, that they are to work hard for the common good, because that is the purpose for which they exist.

A Comparison

What is the process which has led so many men to create for themselves an employer with all the cards in his hand, one who can exert to the full the moral pressure which comes from the ability to label people anti-social, together with the legal pressure which enables him to strike at the recalcitrant in so many other ways, because it enters his life at so many other points? The old employer had done his worst when he had dismissed a workman. He might, but it was thought to be an abuse, exchange with other employers the names of men fired as trouble-makers, but his power was trifling compared with the power of the great machine in whose records everything, from school conduct onwards, is indelibly registered.

The Final Result

The Socialist Commonwealth, if it is ever completed, will show the spectacle of millions of helplessly dependent men who can be dismissed from their work and ejected from the houses they are permitted to rent from the local authorities. Their health, and habits which diminish productive efficiency, will be safeguarded, their compulsory weekly savings will be held as security for their continued docility, becoming an ever greater security as the years pass, and they will have more and more incentive to keep on the right side of their masters. Supervising these millions there will be the much smaller privileged class of officialdom, and over the officials the really select company of the professional politicians. Such an England will not be a better place; it will be a vastly worse place, far fuller of frustration and furtive dishonesty and the historic vices of slaves below, and of corruption and arrogance above, than the free society, which it will have displaced.

The Church and the State

There is little doubt that Communism and the Powers behind Communism regard the Roman Catholic Church as their most formidable opponent in organised form, and if there were no other reason (and there are many) to give close attention to the statements made publicly by the Head of that Church, the Bishop of Rome, from time to time, on matters of high policy, that one reason would suffice.

We trust, therefore, that none of our readers will miss the importance of the unusually categorical condemnation of the "Uncontrolled and uncontrollable" conception of the State so dear to Mr. Laski. As reported, the Pope's words, translated into English, were: —

"The Church refuses to approve a conception of the State which regards itself as an absolute autonomous entity."

That is the great issue of the coming years. The future of the human race on this planet is bound up with the outcome of it.

—*The Social Creditor*, Jan. 8 1949.

"New Times," Feb. 11, 1949 — Page 9



LAND USAGE IN AUSTRALIA

FERTILISERS OR ORGANIC FARMING?

By H. F. WHITE.

Continued from Previous issue

We continue this informative and thought-provoking article from last week. Col. White is regarded as one of the foremost exponents of organic farming in Australia. On his property at Bald Blair, Guyra, N.S.W., he has given a practical demonstration of what can be achieved by organic methods.

The great tragedy is that there has not been any research by our Agricultural Departments into this fundamental factor in soil use and plant production. The primary producers have been badly let down, and ill advised, by the people from whom they have every right to expect sound advice.

Fertilisers or organic farming? Which shall it be? Actually there is no such question, except in the minds of a very few of the more narrow-minded of the agricultural scientists. Years back, Sir John Russell, then director of Rothamstead Research Station, after extolling fertilisers said, "but no agricultural scientist who knew anything about his job would advocate fertilisers only."

The Associated Fertiliser Companies of U.S.A. have produced a colour film and booklet entitled *Organic Matter the Life of the Soil*. They set out the story in a series of three pictures, the first showing a crop grown on natural soil, the second a similar crop fertilised, and the third a similar crop grown under organic farming conditions, supplemented by fertilisers. The second picture shows an increased yield over the first, while the third shows just as big an increase over the second.

"Well," you will say, "what are you complaining about?" This is my complaint. As I have stated previously, the Governments have had the Agricultural Departments as advisers, but what have those departments done about safeguarding the organic matter of the soil? I have looked back over my files of cuttings from publications and pamphlets, but can find no reference at all to the organic matter of the soil.

Of recent years we have heard much about sub-clover leys, but these are not leys; they are just sub-clover crops, boosted by super, excessively rich in nitrogen but without sufficient carbonaceous matter to *balance* them, and eventually they bring all the disabilities of excess nitrogen. The scientists are now re-dis-

covering what our great-grandfathers knew so well, that you must have a *balanced* pasture population as between grasses and legumes, with herbs and deep-rooted plants. To use clover to build up the nitrogen is sound science, but to carry on to excess is very unsound science, yet all the time the necessary information has been available in the Old Country, as written up by Elliott, of Clifton Park, followed by Stapledon, and to be seen in practical application all over the British Isles.

There has been no research work carried out in this country on the organic matter content of the soils, neither has there been any investigation into what happens to it under our different systems of agriculture and husbandry. Recently, at a conference at the C.S.I.R. Station at Armidale, where a new project on animal husbandry is being launched, I put it to Dr. Clunies Ross that we needed research into this aspect of soil use and that there was a great opportunity to start on a new project. He conceded the need for such research, but said, that they had not got the necessary trained personnel. Ye gods! —here is a truly national work, which has a fundamental bearing on soil erosion, declining production, animal health, etc., and they have not yet the trained men! What of the great number of purely local research projects of strictly limited usefulness? Surely some of the people engaged on these can be shifted to this universal requirement. The medical profession, I am glad to say, is showing dissatisfaction with orthodoxy, and examining the relationship of health to organic farming practices.

The C.S.I.R. have no effective publicity. Some years ago, when I was on the N.S.W. Committee, I told the chairman that the findings of the C.S.I.R. never got to the producers, the people who alone could use them. He replied that publicity was not a function of the organisation, and that the State Department of Agriculture could pick up the results and promulgate them. This seems to me fearfully weak, as surely the people who carry out the work are the best placed to write it up and publish it.

We have the spectacle of the C.S.I.R.

establishing a new research station in a new district and setting out to do all over again what the State Agricultural Department has done already. The trouble is, however, that the State's results were filed away and pigeonholed instead of being assembled in an easily accessible fashion so as to be available to whoever might want to use them. I have experienced this when trying to get hold of reports on past trials for reference. What we need is a Federal unit collecting, coordinating, and publishing all findings in a readily available form and kept right up to date.

Turning to the State of Victoria, we find in the official "Agricultural Journals" of January and November 1947, the annual reports of the Department of Agriculture to the Victorian Pasture Improvement League regarding their trials—some 49 different projects extending over about 14 years. All of these are along the lines of application of fertilisers, mainly super, and there is no check against any other systems, such as the British ley-farming. The sole comparison is between fertilisation and no fertiliser, and the statement is made that therefore super is fundamental to pasture.

The inference from these trials is that pastures can be maintained by annual dressings of super for all time, and agricultural scientists and others contend that the organic content of the soil can be built up and kept at an adequate level by this practice. That may be so in the beginning, but it will gradually and inevitably fade away.

The U.S.A. Yearbook, *Soils and Men*, says that you cannot store organic matter or humus. It is only useful while decaying, and Sir George Stapledon gives the reason why in *The Way of the Land*. He says: — "An old turf is always in a state of more or less suspended animation. It is not decaying properly or growing properly. The full potentialities of the accumulating fertility are only to be realised if the sod is periodically broken up and aerated. We should then have an animated sod which could be made, in due time, to grow vegetables, cereals, a rejuvenated sward, or anything else which in the interest of the national health was in demand."

"The matter goes much further," Sir George Stapledon continues. "The fertility accumulating under the best grassland (permanent pasture and leys alike) becomes in excess of what can be cashed from the grass-clover covering. All very old sods become in effect, or to a greater or lesser extent, pot-bound, with the result that the plant covering is incapable of reacting in full measure to the inherent fertility of the soil, whereas to plough, aerate, and lime (when necessary) is to

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Land Usage in Australia

(Continued from page 10)

give life to favourable bio-chemical changes and further to enhance the productivity of the soil. The best grassland holds within itself an immense store of arable potentiality, while the soil, rejuvenated by ploughing and aeration, even after yielding several white straw or other crops, can be put back to ever better and better grass. That is the experience of every competent ley-farmer, and ley-farming is creeping into ever better and better permanent grassland."

"At the other extreme — the poorest soils — there is nothing to match the continued ploughing down of sod, accompanied by adequate liming and phosphating, to build up fertility. I have been astonished at the progressive improvement in sward and carrying capacity when three or four four-year leys have been ploughed down in succession (each sown on the upturned sod of its predecessor). The sequence here is all grass, all grazing and stock nitrogen the whole way, the plough being called in only to assist compost making."

Stapledon uses lime and fertilisers with the sole purpose of building up a better pasture to plough down. He has this to say about fertilisers: — "The use of fertilisers during the last decades has been built up, largely, around short views — emphasis always being laid on the immediate product rather than upon the land."

The U.S.A. Yearbook, and Waksman in *Humus*, shows that with or without fertilisers in agriculture there is a gradual falling away in humus. The loss is greatest in the beginning, up to 50 percent, in three years, but then it becomes less marked till finally equilibrium is reached where *growth equals decay* (mark that—*growth equals decay*). The land will then go on producing at this level for very many years, but it is a low level, not sufficient for world populations. That is the point reached by most of our lands in Australia. We must lift the rate of decay, but first we must add something more to decay.

Can we get enough organic matter? Can we use fertilisers to supplement it? It has yet to be proved to what extent we can use fertilisers and not endanger the

fertility and stability of the soil. The classic fertiliser trials at Rothamsted have ignored the "carbon cycle," the "nitrogen cycle," reproduction and health, and so are not sound guides.

On the other hand there is ample evidence, on a large scale, that the poorest soils can be built up and maintained by organic farming alone. Elliott, in Scotland; Sykes, in England; May, in New Zealand; and Stapledon, in Wales; have afforded outstanding proof of this, and my own experience on Bald Blair, during a limited period but over large areas and on the poorest as well as the richest soils, tells me that their examples will be borne out here. I have very many letters, from all over Australia, confirming my experiences. Not only are results greater, but costs are less, over the years.

There is a form of organic farming for every climate, every soil, and every type of holding. With regard to ley farming for pastoral holdings, use super to build up nitrogen balance, but then beware. Feel your way. In the drier areas decomposition is slower, and leaching is less, so the periods between the plough-downs can be lengthened. In my case seven to eight years seems to be the economic period. Advantage can be taken of the build-up to grow fodder crops if desired, while surplus growth makes first-class meadow hay. The grazing animal is an essential part of this policy; as Stapledon says, you cannot maintain soil fertility without it. Animal excrement brings to bear enzymes, vitamins, hormones, and probably some other growth substances, but don't leave it lying about. Harrow it in.

We have, in our southern areas, a wonderful plant in sub-clover. But, as with all good things, we have misused it. It is the same old story of chasing the glamour girl and neglecting the good housewife who keeps the home fires burning.

A good improved pasture, as understood in Britain, is still the best food for the ruminant. Dr. Annette claimed that an

area of high-class pasture, efficiently managed, was the most economic method of farming, and at the Shannon Vale Nutrition Station, on some of the poorest country in New England, it has been demonstrated that improved pasture is the only effective way of running sheep, and certainly the most economic. No form of supplement to natural pastures, even including grazing oats, has been found economic, and my experiences confirm findings.

Weeds are a much-neglected source of organic matter. I have had exceptional results from ploughing in Johnson grass, fat hen, and boggabri weed, while a citrus grower from Gosford informed me that he had had excellent results from heavy crops of sorrel ploughed in.

The *mixed farm* is the proposition for the small holder — the temporary ley, and the clover ley with discretion, but always following the British system of never more than 25 percent, under crop at any time. According to all authorities the grass sod is a better soil builder and conditioner than green manure crops. My results would seem to confirm this, as my run-down pastures have given consistently better results when ploughed down than clover-dominated pastures have done.

Grass-sod is the greatest safeguard of all against erosion. Ungrazed pasture has been proved to be a greater contributor to intake of water than any other soil cover, and bare fallow the smallest. Bare fallow is disaster to organic matter.

Stubble-mulch farming has solved the problem of dry straw, which, if ploughed in, will use up soil nitrogen to the detriment of the following crop. Conversely, when a nitrogen-rich crop is ploughed down, it must tend to use up excessive amounts of humus to balance the nitrogen excess. The stubble mulch, however, does not work out in cool climates, where we want all the sun and warmth we can get directly on to the soil.

Finally, I would say that husbandry is an art, not a science, for there are so many unknown and unpredictable factors. The husbandman must know the principles underlying different practices and apply them to the type of soil according to climatic conditions. No soil is too poor, provided rainfall is adequate for the type of crop.

Concluded.

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Industrial Civilisation

Many judgments have been levelled at modern industrial civilisation. Not the least of them is monotony. What varieties of building survive in modern cities are none of their making, and the more modern they are the less distinguishable they become. The suburb, the building estate, the factory, the cinema, the government office, the department store, the aerodrome, the railway and wireless stations, these have no frontiers. It seems only by accident that their occupants speak different languages. They are the repetitions of Cosmopolis. Manchester might as well be Montreal, Stalingrad Sunderland. Identity is meaningless; there are only differences to and from the same place. Different places are interested in and so incline to like one another. Those who live in places separated by miles, not character, are inclined to shed their human differences in the sense that they do the same things in the same way. They are populations rather than persons, and they do the same things because of themselves they do nothing. They do what their industrial economy tells them to do. What they are told to do has nothing to do with what they would naturally choose to do, and in past ages could do, and loved to do by virtue of being human beings. Doing the same thing day after day they are bored — bored, as the saying is, to death; and death plays a very large part in modern civilisation. It is mainly concerned with inorganic quantities. These are predictable because they always operate in the same way. So do the people who manipulate them. So hate abounds. This boredom and this monotony are being steadily diffused into organic nature, the original home of interest and variety. So the incidentals of work — wages, costs, output, quantities — become, as in the town, paramount. Its essentials — what kind of work and how it is done — disappear. To measure human labour in terms of horse power-mindedness and the bulldozer standard is merely to magnify monotony. A

similar transformation affects the face of the country as it has done the various appearances of the old towns. If there is a wood, they are all the same trees; if a meadow, it is composed of very few grasses instead of many, and many meadows are merged into one field. The cities not only spread their own sameness over the countryside and suck the rural diversity up into them, but what is still country becomes the same country. Hedges, those manifestations of difference, vanish. Lanes as tortuous as rivers are straightened out. Wild animal life becomes restricted to a few species like the few grasses in the fields. Utility supplants use; profit pleasure; expediency a way of life; efficiency, which is cost-cutting, craftsmanship. Such are the triumphs of dullness and sameness. Modern novelties like the bulldozer, the multiple plough, and the combine harvester are like headlines that make the text describing a variety of doings superfluous.

Man Belongs, H. J. Massingham.

Decentralised Family Weaving Advocated

Decentralisation plans in Australia should take into account the merits of the "cottage industry" exemplified on the continent, Mr. Douglas Boyd, Chairman of the Australian Wool Board, said yesterday.

Addressing the half-yearly conference of the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation, he directed attention to the "superlative quality" of the weaving of family cottage units in France, and recommended their adoption here in preference to the practice of merely placing city-type mills in country townships.

—*Argus*, Feb. 2, 1949.

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Socialist Housing

The State Housing Commission had built 825 homes in Queensland during the past financial year at an administrative cost of £100,000, Mr. Chalk (Q.P.P., East Toowoomba), said in Parliament today.

"The taxpayer should know this," he said, amid Government interjections.

He was criticising the current Budget, in which, he said, the Treasurer (Mr. Larcombe) had attempted to lure people "into the sublime."

The Treasurer had boasted that 9,243, homes had been completed by the Housing Commission in the year under review, Mr. Chalk said. Private enterprise, however, had been responsible for 8,418, and the "glorified" Housing Commission for the rest.

"In other words, the Government was responsible for eight percent, of the homes built in this State in the past financial year," he said.

He added that there were 911 employees on the administration side of the Housing Commission and a small number of labourers.

Office expenses and administration salaries for the commission were £100,000 for the period.

Amid further Government interjections, Mr. Chalk stated that these were the facts as revealed by the Treasurer's Budget.

"Anyone who has had much to do with the Housing Commission will realise it is a hopeless muddle," Mr. Chalk said.

—*The Telegraph, Brisbane*, Oct. 15, 1948.

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